Equal Rights

VOL. XI, No. 22
FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
JULY 12, 1924

Drawn by Nina E. Allender.

To Loud Speakers Everywhere

Do not forget that women are <u>listening in</u> this summer

Feminist Notes

Women Members Of Reichstag

MOST of the women members who are going to sit in the new Reichstag were members of the old. Mathilde Wurm of the Social-Democratic Party in her early youth was a welfare worker under the tuition of Dr. Alice Salomon. The two women members of the Democratic Party, Dr. Gertrud Baeumer and Dr. Marie Lueders, are both university women. Hedwig Dransfeld, a member of the Center, is president of the Roman Catholic Union of Women. Paula Mueller-Otfried, member of the German National Party, is president of the Protestant Union of Women. Mararete Behm, her colleague in the Reichstag, represents the Homeworkers of the nation.

German Woman Appointed Assessor

THE *Schweizer Frauenblatt,* organ of the Swiss Federation of Women's Clubs, notes in its issue for May 24th that Frau Marie Munk of Berlin, doctor of laws, has been appointed to a post of assessor in the Prussian Ministry of Justice. She is the first woman to attain this position. Frau Munk has prepared for the German Federation of Women's Clubs a brief on divorce reforms and on parental guardianship, as well as a bill designed to secure these reforms.

Women Trade Unionists In England

IN a recent number of the *Woman's Leader,* an English feminist paper, it is pointed out that a large proportion of women workers in industry are unorganized at the present time; that out of 3,000,000 industrially employed women, not more than 500,000 are affiliated with the Trade Union Congress. This shows a drop of 400,000 since 1921. Authorities on industrial depression among women workers claim that the lack of organization among women not only means low pay and long hours, but that it has a depressing effect on the conditions of men employed in the same industries.

British Museum And Women Clerks

A CONTROVERSY developed in Parliament recently when the question of admitting women clerks to the departments in the British Museum came up for discussion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, when asked if the plans for the reorganization of the British Museum provided for the admission of women civil servants to that department, and if he was willing that women clerks with a knowledge of four or five languages be transferred, replied that this point had not been dealt with in the reorganization plans, but that it had been considered at one time by the trustees.

Equal Rights Abroad

IN the feminist papers of every land one finds the same demand for Equal Rights that is being made by the Woman's Party in this country. In a recent issue of the *International Suffrage News,* published in London, the subject is discussed as follows:

"Women who claim Equal Rights are often told that men's solicitude for their protection does much more than mere justice could ever do. Sheltered women are sometimes indifferent or even opposed to the woman's movement, through their lack of experience of the suffering inflicted by the denial to women of equal civil and political rights.

"The following tragic case should rouse such women from their apathy; it shows more clearly than any abstract argument why women burn with a sense of injustice and claim a voice in making laws which affect their fate so desperately. The story is told by Louise van den Plas in *Le Feminisme Chretien:* A man deserted his wife and daughter, and lived with another woman. The deserted wife, who never succeeded in securing anything like an adequate maintenance from him for herself and daughter, took work in an office and succeeded, with great effort and sacrifice, in supporting both. When, however, the girl was 16, the mother was reluctantly forced to take her away from school and find employment in the large office where she herself worked. The girl was steady and hard-working, but, alas! her beauty attracted the dishonourable attentions of a male clerk, and when the girl repulsed him he attacked and half killed her. The mother, to protect her daughter, prosecuted the man, but in the Court of *Justice*(?) she had no status as the parent of her child. She had merely borne, educated, fed and cared for the girl alone and unaided; the true legal parent, with full parental rights, was the deserting, defaulting father. He now claimed his right to secure for himself any money damages that might be paid, and he alone was recognized as having a voice in the case. He took no steps to defend his daughter or wife, who were viciously and wantonly attacked by the criminal assailant's counsel, and were left with no spokesman to contradict his calumnies. The criminal was let off with a light sentence.

"Could any case show more plainly the actualities underlying women's passionate claim for Equal Rights, and first and foremost that a mother should enjoy equal parental rights with the father?"

Women In Ancient Pompeii

Le Droit des Femmes, organ of the French League for Woman's Rights, gives in its May number an account of a lecture by Monsieur Tixerant on "Women and the Pompeiian Elections of 79 A. D." The account states that the walls of Pompeii are covered with mural inscriptions which were the electioneering posters of the day. A number of these inscriptions are signed by women, showing an interest in public affairs somewhat surprising. Sometimes a notice is signed by husband and wife, and in these cases the wife's name comes first. Other women signed alone or at the head of a group of supporters. Most of the notices are recommendations of different candidates. A study of the inscriptions leads to the conclusion that most of the women signing belonged to the lower classes. Apparently women of high rank hesitated to assume publicity, though some of them did so to support the candidacy of their sons.

Women And The Vote In England

LADY ASTOR, member of Parliament in England, gives a report in the *English Woman's Year Book* of the effect of the enfranchisement of women in England. She writes:

"I doubt if there is any question so often put to women doing public work as the question of the skeptic—What use has the vote been to women?

"The most casual and prejudiced observer should be able to see two immediate effects: First, it is very much easier for women who are doing social or public work to get access to Members of Parliament. However much M. P.'s may declare in the House that they are not going to be turned from their honest convictions by any demands of organized women, they know—or they learn—that women have a right to ask that their views as well as those of men constituents shall be presented, and that members cannot rightly or fairly ignore them. This is not a mere sex advantage; it is a gain for the nation as a whole, for it is an advance toward a fuller and juster form of democracy.

"The other obvious effect is that woman, being less tied to parties, are more inclined than men voters to scrutinize the character and general record of the candidates who ask for their votes. I think this is a healthy and useful influence in politics, and I believe it may help to eliminate the mere climber and carpet-bagger."

Limited Suffrage In Greece

IN the recent referendum conducted by the National Council of Greek Women, four-fifths of the answers received were in favor of women receiving only municipal suffrage at first as a training for larger responsibilities in politics.

Woman's Party Election Conference

Westport, New York
August 15th, 16th and 17th

[Instead of August 1st, 2nd and 3rd as previously stated]

FOR the first time in the history of our country a nation-wide call has been issued to women to come with their women candidates or to bring the names of their women candidates for Congress to the Election Conference of the Woman's Party at Meadowmount, Westport, New York, on August 15th, 16th and 17th, where the policy of the Woman's Party in the coming elections will be determined.

Consequently, on August 15th over the great International Highway will come automobiles from many states—from Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey and New York. From the more remote places the delegations will come by train.

THE delegation from Minnesota will be in charge of Myrtle Cain, a Vice-President of the Woman's Party and a member of the legislature in Minnesota. Mrs. George Hendrie, State Chairman of Michigan, will lead the Michigan group. Margaret Baker, State Chairman of Ohio, is returning from Europe especially for the Conference, and will be met by a large group from her own state.

Miss Fred Lee Woodson, organizer for New York City, is arranging with the New York Central for special through parlor car service to carry Woman's Party members to the "Women in Congress" Conference. The party will leave New York City, Grand Central Station, on Train No. 163, 9.03 A. M., Standard time, Friday morning, August 15th, arriving at Westport at 4.34 P. M. the same day. Another party will leave New York City Friday evening, August 15th, at 7.10 P. M., Standard time, on the special Westport Pullman, Train No. 55. This Pullman arrives in Westport Saturday morning at 7 A. M.

Program

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15

3 P. M.—AUTOMOBILE TRIP

Starting from Westport Inn, Westport. To nearby points of interest in the Adirondacks. Automobiles will start from the Westport Inn, Westport.

All members of the Conference will be taken on this trip free of charge by the Westport members and friends of the Woman's Party.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16

10.30 A. M.—BUSINESS SESSION

Westport Inn, Westport. To decide upon the election policy of the Woman's Party in the coming elections.

2 P. M. BUSINESS SESSION—Continued

Westport. Westport Inn, [All members of national, state and local committees, life members and founders of the Woman's Party are eligible to vote at the business meetings. All other members of the Woman's Party are welcome, but are not eligible to vote.]

7 P. M.—SUBSCRIPTION DINNER

Westport Inn, Westport. Speeches by members of Conference and others. [*Open to public.*]

SUNDAY, AUGUST 17

4 P. M.—"FORWARD INTO LIGHT" — A PAGEANT

Meadowmount, on Mount Inez [near Westport] In honor of women who have fought for the freedom of women.

The pageant will be given to raise funds for the election campaign and a collection will be taken during the pageant.

Public Invited ***Admission Free***

Information About Conference

HEADQUARTERS—Westport Inn, Westport, N. Y.

[Westport is on Lake Champlain, in the Adirondacks. It can be reached easily by train from New York City.]

HOUSING

Accommodations can be secured at the hotels in and around Westport. Inexpensive lodgings and meals can be secured in private homes in and around Westport. The hospitality chairman will make reservations for all members of the Conference who desire her to do so. Address:

The Hospitality Chairman,
Woman's Party Headquarters,
Westport Inn, Westport,
New York.

AUTOMOBILE PARTIES

Automobile parties attending the Conference should go to Elizabethtown, New York, which is on the automobile highway between New York City and Montreal. Elizabethtown is a few miles from Westport.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information, write to Woman's Party Headquarters, Westport Inn., Westport, New York.

A number of Woman's Party members will motor to Meadowmount from different parts of New York, having their cars decorated with banners—"Woman's Party Conference, Meadowmount"—"Women in Congress," etc. These motorists will stop in the more important towns along the way to hold street meetings. Mrs. Elizabeth Worth Muller, Chairman of Sullivan County, is among those who have already announced their intention of motoring through to Meadowmount.

Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, New York State Chairman, has issued a call to the members of the New York Teachers' Council to meet with her at Meadowmount in connection with the National Conference for the purpose of devising means of enforcing the "Equal Pay for Equal Work" Law which the New York legislature passed this spring and which the school boards are partly ignoring.

THE place where the Conference will meet is one of the most beautiful in the United States. It is at the village of Westport, on Lake Champlain, in the heart of the Adirondacks. The business sessions of the Conference will take place out of doors on the banks of Lake Champlain.

The pageant will be given at Meadowmount, on Mount Inez, the home of Inez Milholland, who lost her life eight years ago in carrying through the country the Woman's Party election appeal for suffrage.

Meadowmount is an estate of over 4000 acres, and is famed as one of the most beautiful estates in the Adirondacks.

Mount Inez, upon which is the Milholland home, where the pageant will be given, was named in honor of Inez Milholland after her death by the people of the neighborhood, among whom she had lived and by whom she was beloved.

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Annual Dues	$10.00
Associate Members	$1.00
Founders	$100.00
Life Members	$1,000.00
Endowers	$5,000.00
Sustainers	$5,000.00

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

To remove all forms of the subjection of women.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation"

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 21.
House Joint Resolution Number 75.]

Introduced in the Senate, December 10, 1923, by Senator Charles E. Curtis.
Introduced in the House of Representatives, December 13, 1923, by Representative D. R. Anthony.

The Political Conventions

THE fourth and last national political convention has now gone on record concerning Equal Rights for women. The convention results are as follows:

The Republican convention took no action.
The Democratic convention took no action.
The Farmer-Labor convention endorsed the principle of Equal Rights in its platform and passed a resolution calling upon Congress to submit the Equal Rights Amendment to the state legislatures.
The La Follette convention endorsed the removal of legal discriminations against women, but did not endorse the full Equal Rights program put before it by the Woman's Party.

The Woman's Party will now hold its own election conference August 15th, 16th and 17th at Westport, New York. At this conference it will consider the attitude of all the political parties, as shown by their recent conventions, toward the movement to raise the status of women. It will then determine how it can best further the interests of women in the coming elections.

Unlike previous election conferences of the Woman's Party, the women of this conference will themselves be voters. They will represent thousands of other women voters instead of an unenfranchised class, as in the past. The opportunity before this conference is the greatest that has ever come to any women who are seeking to bring about a different world for women.

Something for Nothing

ONE of the ambitions of humanity that seems never to be discouraged and never to be realized is to get something for nothing. From Monte Carlo and the stock exchange to the crap game in a dark alley, the restless spirit stalks, hoping against hope to acquire some great desideratum for a gold brick. But it's always a case of "heads I win, tails you lose" for the other side, for something for nothing is not to be had in these parlous times.

Take welfare legislation, for example. People assume that legally prohibiting night work or restricting the hours of labor for women only, must of necessity lighten the burdens that women must bear. It is conspicuously easier to work only eight, nine or ten hours than to work twelve or fifteen. Moreover, it is a pleasanter thing to sleep at night than to feed hungry customers or to serve the incessant needs of a roaring machine. Obviously, something for nothing can be had for women only by act of legislature.

But wait—let us examine the facts in the case before we endorse so alluring a program. To cut down the hours of labor without the toil and travail of building an organization to humanize labor conditions, just by persuading amiable representatives to phrase up and pass a few laws seems too good to be true, and therefore arouses suspicion.

Perhaps the experience of one state may throw some light on the subject. Prominent New York women object to Equal Rights because it would invalidate welfare legislation in their own state and in other parts of the country. In 1923 New York enjoyed (?) a nine-hour law for her women workers. The No-Night-Work Law for women only, in some measure, is another of New York's prerogatives. But what about women's wages in New York as compared with the wages of their male competitors?

According to the current American Labor Year Book (page 23): "In June, 1923, factory wages for men in New York state were about $31.50, and for women about $16.50. In New York City and upstate, respectively, wages of men were about $32.50 and $31, and wages of women were about $18.50 and $15. Thus in New York City women's wages are not much more than half those of men, and upstate they are not half so large."

Here you have it, and the something-for-nothing philosophy again goes into the discard!

July 4th Convention Endorses Equal Legal Rights

THE convention of the Committee for Progressive Political Action, which met in Cleveland, July 4th, to nominate Robert M. La Follette for President of the United States, went on record in its platform in favor of removing legal discriminations against women. The plank adopted by the convention advocated:

> "* * * Removal of legal discriminations against women by measures not prejudicial to legislation necessary for the protection of women and for the advancement of social welfare."

This plank was included in the report to the convention by the committee on resolutions, and received the unanimous approval of the committee.

THE Woman's Party asked the convention to include an endorsement of the Equal Rights Amendment in its platform and Woman's Party representatives spoke in support of the Equal Rights plank before the resolutions committee. Mary Gertrude Fendall of Baltimore and Mrs. M. Gilbert of Cleveland, both members of the Woman's Party, as well as delegates to the convention, were the Woman's Party speakers before the Resolutions committee.

Before and after the hearing Woman's Party members of the Ohio branch and members of the Woman's Party from other states who were attending the convention conducted an intensive lobbying campaign for the Equal Rights Amendment. Among the lobbyists were Zona Gale, chairman of the Author's Council of the Woman's Party, who interviewed the chairman and members of the resolutions committee in the interest of the Equal Rights Amendment; Lucy Branham of Washington, D. C., and Janet Hills of Cleveland, national organizers of the Womans' Party; Ruth Hale of New York, chairman of the Journalist Council of the Woman's Party, and Mrs. William McGraw of Detroit, Mich., a founder of the Woman's Party.

HEADQUARTERS of the Woman's Party were maintained during the convention at the Hotel Statler. From this center the delegates were interviewed and literature was distributed.

All arrangements for bringing the Equal Rights plank before the July 4th convention were made by the Ohio State committee. In the absence in Europe of the state chairman, Margaret Baker, the preparations were largely in the hands of Janet Hills, the Ohio state organizer, and the Cleveland committee of the Woman's Party.

Previous to the July 4th convention the delegates to the convention had been interviewed in behalf of the Equal Rights plank by the Woman's Party members in their own districts, and a large number of pledges to support this plank had been received.

What Women Are Thinking

CARRIE W. ALLEN

IN "THE PROGRESSIVE WOMAN"

"IT is generally conceded that woman lives in a state of sub-ordination to man, and nowhere is this more apparent than in that sphere which is said to be distinctly her own, the home.

"The woman in the home renders service which the male wage-earner could not buy. She is the family economist. She mends and makes the garments, buys the food and clothing, and by her intelligence and thrift maintains the head of the house in a state of physical efficiency which enables him to go out and sell his labor power. The service she renders is priceless. But, because she brings in no actual money, she is considered an economic dependent, and treated as a subordinate because of this dependence.

"The lot of this woman is desolately pitiable, much worse in many cases than that of the woman who has gone out into industry."

Working Out The Decree Of The Court

By Grace Alice Kerr

THE hush of night lay upon the streets. It deepened the silence of the room and made more impressive the sonorous ticking of the clock on the shelf of the south wall. It seemed to flee affrighted, into the shadows without, at the sudden startling whirr of the clock warning the midnight hour.

Anne McGregor, lying with wide-open eyes, had waited for this hour. As the last stroke of twelve fell into the silence she sat up in bed and looked furtively around. Yes, John was asleep. She could see his bare, bald head lying quietly on the pillow. He would not awaken until that hour in the early morning when he arose as regularly as though animated by the machinery of the clock to begin the tasks of the day.

Slipping out of bed, she moved across the room with a stealthy, cat-like tread. She knew just where to find John's clothes, the trousers neatly folded, lying across the chair, and the coat and vest stretched over the high back. She took the garments and carried them into the living-room. It was flooded with moonlight from the big window.

With quick, trembling fingers and the same stealthy movements she searched the pockets for the change they contained, and laid it on the table. She removed the pin which fastened an inside vest pocket, took out the bill-book she found there and smoothed out the bills on the table. She laid the clothes on the chair and counted the money—one, two, three times. There were four five-dollar bills and seven dollars in change. The remainder of John's monthly wages had gone into the bank. She knew just how much that was to a penny.

Hurriedly, she separated the money. Two bills would keep the table. John did the buying, as he preferred handling the money himself, but she knew how much he spent. Four dollars represented John's tobacco and his carfare on the days when he could not go to work on his wheel. Six dollars she put aside for whatever might be needed. One bill she laid on the table close to her, and put two silver dollars on top of it. This sum would buy the shoes she needed, five yards of gingham for a dress and a bit of ribbon to freshen up her hat. It would pay her carfare from church on Sundays—she could not walk both ways, as she used to do. And it would give her some money for the collection. She always sat back in the

corner at church so that no one would notice that she had not even a penny to put on the plate when it was passed.

The money lay spread out before her. Once, twice she reached out her hand for the amount she had determined to take, but she did not take it. Turning she walked back and forth, always with that silent, stealthy tread, glancing now and then fearfully at the bill with the two dollars lying upon it. Her hands twitched nervously and her breath came quick and hard. At length she stopped at the table and covered the money with one toil-worn hand. The silver dollars gleamed in the moonlight between her crooked fingers.

She stood there, little more than a child in height, her bare feet showing beneath her blue-striped flannel gown, her little knot of gray hair falling over her low forehead and her pale eyes flashing in the moonlight.

A slight noise startled her. She shrank back into the corner looking sharply around. It was a false alarm. All was quiet again. She could see John sleeping on undisturbed in the next room.

At the table again she covered the money. Her words came then in low, guarded tones, yet rushing and leaping over one another as though to beat back some surging emotion about to overwhelm her.

"It *is* right! It *is* right! I've thought it all over and I'm sure it is right. Mary says it is, and she's been a good sister to me all these years. She's a good woman, too; as good as any that ever earned an honest livin' nursin' by the day. Then there's the Judge. He said it was right. He said it was right for Lizzie Kell to pick her man's pockets for the money she needed for the children and herself, and she couldn't be punished for it. Surely, the Judge would not say that if he did not know it was right."

The money would be safe locked in her trunk until she could go and buy the things she needed. Carefully and silently she put it away and locked it in. Then she carried the key to the bookcase and hid it in the lower drawer, as she had planned to do in those early, silent hours of the night. She came back again to the table and leaned over it. Her words came now like the moaning of the wind in the trees.

"Woe is me! Woe is me! Who said 'Thou shalt not steal?' I'd rather cut this right hand off than that it should be stretched out to take what is not its own. Oh, yes! The Judge said it was right for Lizzie Kell to prowl in the night and take what she needed from her man's pockets, but God said 'Thou shalt not steal,' and we must obey God rather than man. And what is this but stealin'—this hidin' and prowlin' through the house in the dark? Does the Judge do an honest day's work and then prowl in the night like a thief for the clothes that he wears?"

She went to the bookcase and took out the key. Carrying it to the trunk, she fitted it into the lock. Then she stopped.

"What am I doin'? I need the money, and there's no other way to get it. I'm too old to go out and earn it, then work far into the night for John and the house, as I once did. This is not stealin'. It's only takin' what I've earned. And I'm forced into takin' it this way."

She took the key from the lock and hid it again. Going to the table, she returned the silver and the bills lying there to the pockets from which she had taken them. She carried the garments back to the chair.

John was still sleeping soundly. The moonlight revealed plainly the thin nose, the stubby moustache and the cruel mouth.

She laid the trousers carefully across the chair and hung the coat and vest over the high back. Then she turned and faced the quiet sleeper. Her words rushed out in a sort of moaning whisper which seemed to keep time with the ticking of the clock.

"John, I've been takin' my money—no, your money. But it's the money I've earned, and it's not stealin', for the Judge said it is not. Yet I wonder why I must prowl in the night to get it? Why I must start and shudder at every sound like a thief? You work hard, John, but you walk up like a man and get what you've earned. You don't steal into the safe in the dead o' night and carry away a little to buy your shoes and the bread you eat. God in heaven," she breathed, "is there justice in your country? Can a woman live there by the honest work of her hands without stealin' or prowlin' for the clothes that she wears? God, did you send woman into the world to beg and plead and grovel, and give man alone the right to be honest and free, because You gave to him the riches of the world?"

She stood there trying to answer her own questions. Gradually her crouched shoulders straightened. Her hanging head was held erect. Her stealthy attitude was lost. Her words, hard, and round, and resolute, filled the silence.

"No; I was made like you. God made me free just as He made you. He made me to walk in the open and not to prowl and steal in the night. He made my soul just as He made yours. I must obey God just as you must obey Him. I earn my bread by the sweat of my brow just as you earn yours. God gave me a share in the wealth of the world just as He gave it to you. I can never steal and call it right because man says it is right. God did not make man a judge between Him and me."

Once more she unlocked the trunk and took out the money. When she had counted it she returned it to her husband's pockets. Then she carried the clothes back and hung them carefully on the chair.

Before she lay down again she stood for a moment at the window, and with one arm raised above her head she looked up into the silent sky.

"I'll walk barefoot in the snow before I'll do this thing. And I'll get my money in the open, as John and the Judge get theirs. God, hear me and help me."

When the whirr of the clock warned the hour after midnight and the stroke of one fell into the silence, Anne McGregor lay sleeping quietly.

Will It Always Be The "Ladies Aid?"

By Harriet Hifton King

AT the recent dedication of Pierce Hall of the new Unitarian All Souls' Church of Washington, D. C., there was expressed the official thanks of the board of trustees to the church organizations, "especially the *Woman's Alliance in furnishing it.*" In fact, it was stated that all the furnishings of the whole Edward Everett Hale Parish House were to be supplied by the Women's Alliance. But what struck us as anomalous was the fact that, notwithstanding all these thanks and the acknowledgment of all these benefits from the labor of women, there were three men on the platform and *not one woman,* indicating that the labor may be woman's, but *official honor* is not yet considered expedient or necessary for her. This recent happening in Washington is typical of the treatment received the country over by women in church affairs—even in the churches which are the most progressive in their attitude toward women.

When will the official honors, a place on the platforms, the relating of their own story of their labors (speaking collectively) be accorded to women at church gatherings? The women believe, with Chief Justice Taft, who, in the name of the congregation accepted the gift of Pierce Hall, that "it is better to be envied than to be pitied." This cannot happen until they receive equal recognition, in all respects, with men in all church matters.

In the Field

Louisiana Campaign

MRS. MAX LEVY, Legislative Chairman of the Louisiana Branch, reports the passage of the bill regulating the separation of the members of a jury that is composed of both sexes. The bill was introduced by Representative S. O. Shattuck of Lake Charles. The Judiciary Committee, Section "B," has approved the bill introduced by Representative Harrison Jordon of Rayville eliminating from Section 1782 of the Civil Code the provision that married women are within the class of persons incapable of contracting.

Other measures that are pending include a bill introduced by Senator John Gamble, of Jennings, to require the signature of the wife to sales or mortgages by the husband of their community property, and a bill introduced by Senator A. A. Brooks of St. Joseph giving a married woman power to select her voting domicile. Under the direction of Mrs. J. D. Wilkinson, State Chairman, Mrs. Levy has conducted a vigorous campaign in behalf of all of the Louisiana Equal Rights measures.

Missouri Members Form State Committee

MRS. ESTELLE BALFOUR BENNET, formerly a lawyer in Oklahoma City, has recently gone to Kansas City, Missouri, where she has called together the Missouri members for the purpose of forming a state committee. The *Kansas City Journal* of June 17th tells of this new Missouri committee:

> "Missouri headquarters of the National Woman's Party were organized yesterday at a meeting in the Hotel Baltimore. Mrs. Henry N. Ess, 4641 Harrison street, was elected state chairman.
>
> "The National Woman's Party at present is using all its influence to effect the adoption of a twentieth amendment to the Federal Constitution, giving women equal legal and industrial standing with men.
>
> "State officers besides Mrs. Ess are: Mrs. George W. Welsh, first vice-president; Mrs. E. D. Bennett, second vice-president; Miss Vida Rearick, secretary; Mrs. Alfred Hertz, treasurer.
>
> "Mrs. Bennett said yesterday that branches will be organized throughout the state during the summer months."

New York City

THE New York City Committee of the Woman's Party gave a supper at the Allerton House, Sunday evening, June 22nd, in honor of Mrs. John Wilkinson, State Chairman of the Louisiana Branch of the Woman's Party, who came to New York to speak before the Resolutions Committee at the Democratic Convention, in favor of the Equal Rights plank. Mrs. Clarence M. Smith, State Chairman, presided. Mrs. Edward Thomas, Legislative Secretary, reported on legislation. Florence Rogatz gave the invitation to the Election Policy Conference to be held in the Adirondacks. Rebecca Hourwich, who is sailing soon to South Africa, was the principal speaker. Fred Lee Woodson, National Organizer, made the arrangements for the supper. Owing to a delay in Mrs. Wilkinson's train, she did not reach New York in time for the supper, greatly to the regret of the large number assembled to do her honor.

The Magazines

THE New Woman in Old Japan, by Grace Thompson Seton (*Our World—April*).

A Woman Savior of Austria, by Marjorie Shuler (*Our World—June*).

THE New Woman-Power in Europe, by Constance Drexel (*Harper's Magazine—June*).

WOMEN As Citizens, by Sarah Schuyler Butler (*Am. Review of Reviews—June*).

ELEANORA DUSE, by Luigi Pirandello (*Century—June*).

WOMEN in the German Scene, by Ernestine Evans (*Century—June*).

YOUR Daughter and Her Job, by Anna Steese Richardson (*Good Housekeeping—April*).

LES Tribulations d'une Reine d'Angleterre, par Hennet de Goutel (*La Revue de France—May*).

LA Mere de Lamartine, par Charles de Rham (*Fr. Bibliotheque Universelle—March*).

WILL French Women Ever Vote? by Stephane Lausanne (*National Review—English—May*).

OUR Unemployed Women, by M. H. Irwin (*National English Review—May*).

LIFE of Olive Scheiner (Review), by Phyllis Bottome (*English Contemporary Review—May*).

CONSTRUCTIVE Work for Catholic Irishwomen, by M. H. McInerney (*Irish Monthly—May*).

WOMEN in India, by Cornella Sorabji (*Eng. Fortnightly Review—May*).

THE Story of Woman, by W. L. George (*Eng. Fortnightly Review—May*).

OF Interest to Women (Political Letter), by Florence Taft Eaton (*Eng. Landmark—May*).

WOMAN'S Influence in Politics, by Dorothy Leigh-Bennett (*Eng. World Today—April*).

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From The Press

When Woman Is Man's Superior

New York Telegram.

"A PROFESSOR in Arizona has thrown a bomb into masculine circles by announcing that until she is 25 years old, woman is now mentally superior to man and eventually may be his superior through life.

"It really does look as if the men had better give their sex the 'once over' and decide on some intellectual sprinting, for in the race for supremacy they may eventually find themselves in the position of the hare, with woman, the slow-moving tortoise, winner.

"Only consider what an enormous start man has had and how fatally handicapped woman has been.

"In the beginning, women were considered mere chattels of the other sex; it was not conceded that they had intelligence, and men even denied them immortal souls for a time. Woman was held in such contempt as a citizen that if she produced a surplus of girl babies, she, as well as the infants, were tossed into the river. She was accorded mental and civic status with the beasts of the field. She was allowed to exist merely because she ministered unto the men and for the reason that, as her lord had a constitutional grudge against work, she was needed for that.

"Later, after she was elevated to the position of wife, after she had passed the harem stage and the concubine era and had actually taken her place beside her husband as partner of the home, what intellectual advantage did she possess, beside that of listening to him? None.

"A hundred years ago, in this country, women were bitterly persecuted if they tried to obtain a college education, and only the lucky ones were taught to read and write. It is within the memory of our oldest inhabitants as to what opposition the establishment of women's colleges met and we all know how bitter was the fight made on woman suffrage.

"Only a little while ago women existed only as dependents of men; they were denied the privilege of going out into the world to earn their bread; they were obliged to marry in order to eat, and if they had not that opportunity, they endured life as a paid domestic of some male relative. They had no property rights, and, worst of all, no chance for any sort of mental development.

"The intellectual progress of women is one of the marvels of the 20th century.

"Compare our short period of advantage with the ages of freedom and dominance possessed by the men, and it must be conceded that we are only in our kindergarten days.

"Give us time, and it is possible that we may surpass the men and look down upon them from superior mental heights."

What Man Is Responsible For

IDA CLYDE CLARKE

June Pictorial Review.

"BEHOLD man! Twentieth-century man with the ballot in his hand! Man, self-clothed in all the power there is! What use has *he* made of this power? What has *he* done with his vote? Let us see.

"The greatest crime chargeable to the twentieth-century man with the ballot in his hand is the atrocity of war. Twenty-three times since the armistice has man used his power to make war, and no woman or group of women is responsible for a single one of these wars.

"How many cruel years were American men blind to the injustice of human slavery! How many more cruel years must pass before they will see the injustice, the unspeakable tragedy of child labor? A million helpless, voiceless, voteless little children are slaves today, when a few men in Washington by a few votes could free them!

"Under the dominion of man we have unjust and wholly impracticable laws governing the relation of the sexes. The double standard of morals is man's standard, not woman's. Under this man-instituted system the community feels little or no resentment at the immoral conduct of men, but for women who are no more guilty than men, there is social ostracism and perhaps a summary sentence to jail.

"While we were waving flags and crying 'America first,' we learned that America was first in crime. According to the American Bar Association, while the general population in the United States increased 14.9 per cent. from 1910 until 1922, the criminal population increased 16.6 per cent. *The criminal situation in our country is worse than in any other country in the world.* There were 17 murders in London in 1921, and not one of the crimes was unsolved. In the same period in New York City there were 260 murders and only three convictions. It is men who have been in charge of the courts of America, not women."

Card-Index System

Robt. Berry.

Philadelphia Ledger, May 21.

"THE 'card-index' system to exert pressure on members of Congress has demonstrated anew its efficiency. The American Legion has won out by sticking close to the methods practiced successfully by the Anti-Saloon League and the suffragists, notably Alice Paul's National Woman's Party."

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